

QUEST

ADVENTURES IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

INVENTIONS

43

FACT FILES ON:

- ▶ Space planes
- ▶ Maglev trains
- ▶ Harnessing microwaves
- ▶ High-definition TV
- ▶ Tomorrow's car
- ▶ Camcorders
- ▶ Fighting bacteria

THREE PROJECTS

MODEL: THE X-WING PLANE

GIANT POSTER

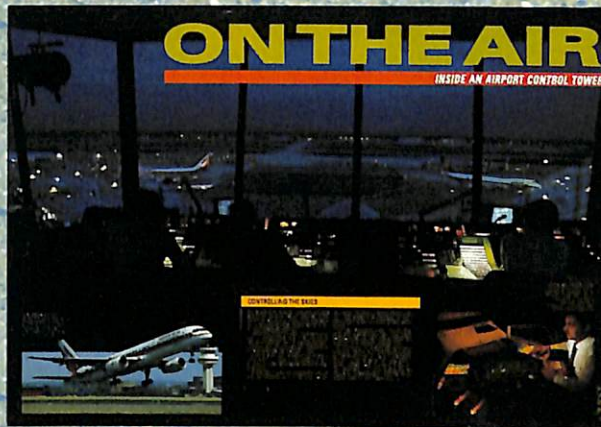
INSIDE THIS PACK

FACT FILES

► Concept cars ► Radar
► VCRs ► Magnetic
levitation ► Tokyo Ideas
Olympics ► Battery
power ► Ramjets
► Antibiotics ► Wide-
screen television ► The
dashboard computer



MODEL The X-wing



POSTER

Airport control tower

THREE SCIENTIFIC PROJECTS



COMING IN QUEST 44 TOOLS



MODEL
Bulldozer

FACT FILES INCLUDE:

► Earth movers ► New
generation tractors
► Power tools ► Surgical
instruments ► Drills and
borers ► Machine
technology



POSTER

Australia's netcasting
spider

ISSN 1350-3766





MODEL

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

1 2 3 4 5

You will need

Scissors • Ruler • Craft knife • Glue

Before cutting out the pieces, score along all broken lines with a blunt edge and ruler to make folding and gluing easier. Study the ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM to see how the pieces fit together, and use the dotted lines as a guide for positioning.

NB Younger children will need supervision when using a craft knife.

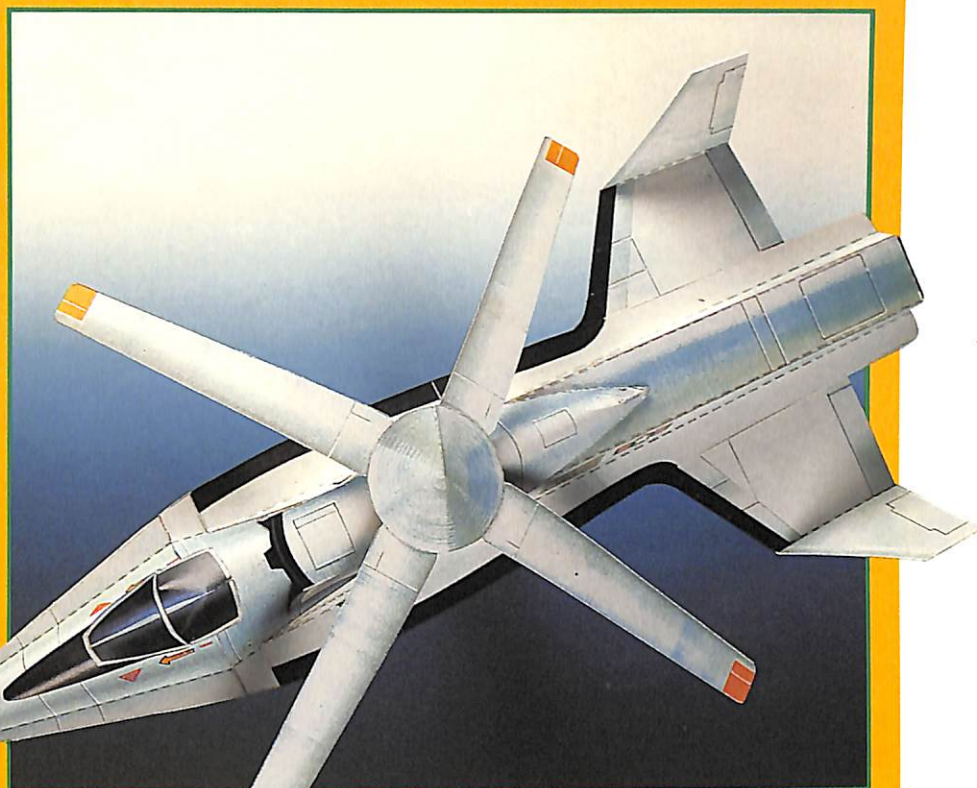
To make up

Body

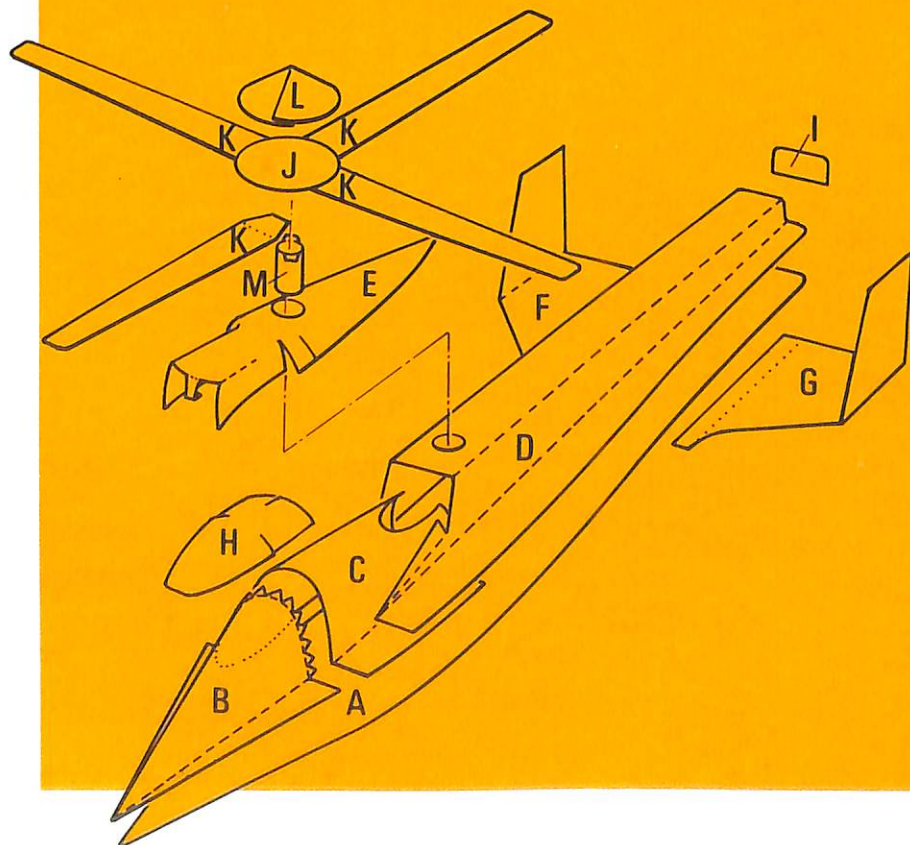
1 Cut out underside **A**. Cut out nose cone **B**, apply glue to underside of flaps and glue to front end of uncoloured side of **A** (see ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM). Cut out **C** and glue undersides of two flaps to top side of **A**.

2 Cut out **D**, remembering to cut out circular hole as well. Fold to shape, folding outer flaps up and inner flaps down. Glue inner flaps into position. Apply glue to undersides of outer flaps and glue into position on **A** and **C** (see ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM).

3 Cut out **E**, cutting slits where indicated. Glue three folds. Fold down flaps on **E** and glue to **D** along positioning dots. Fold down



X-WING PLANE



front tab coloured black and glue in place. (see ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM). Stick two large front flaps to **C**.

4 Cut out tailplane and rudder **F**, fold to shape and glue to **A**, following positioning dots. Repeat with tailplane and rudder **G**.

5 Cut out cockpit window **H** and cut three slits. Glue slits down to create gentle curves. Apply glue to back of **H** and place on **B**, following dotted line, holding **H** in position until glue has dried.

6 Cut out **I**. Spread glue on tabs at back of **D** and **A** and stick to **I**.

Rotor-wing

1 Cut out **J** and four blades **K**. Stick inner ends of blades to underside of **J**, following positioning dots, so blades are at right angles to each other.

2 Cut out **L** and glue down fold. Apply glue to underside of **L**, place over **J** and hold in position until **L** is firmly stuck to **J**.

3 Cut out **M** and roll into tube, gluing down flap. Fold tabs out, apply glue and stick to centre of base of **J**. Push **M** through holes in **E** and **D**.

The X-wing is still on the drawing-board. It is designed to hover like a helicopter, the rotor-wing rotating, and fly like an aeroplane with the rotor-wing in a fixed position.



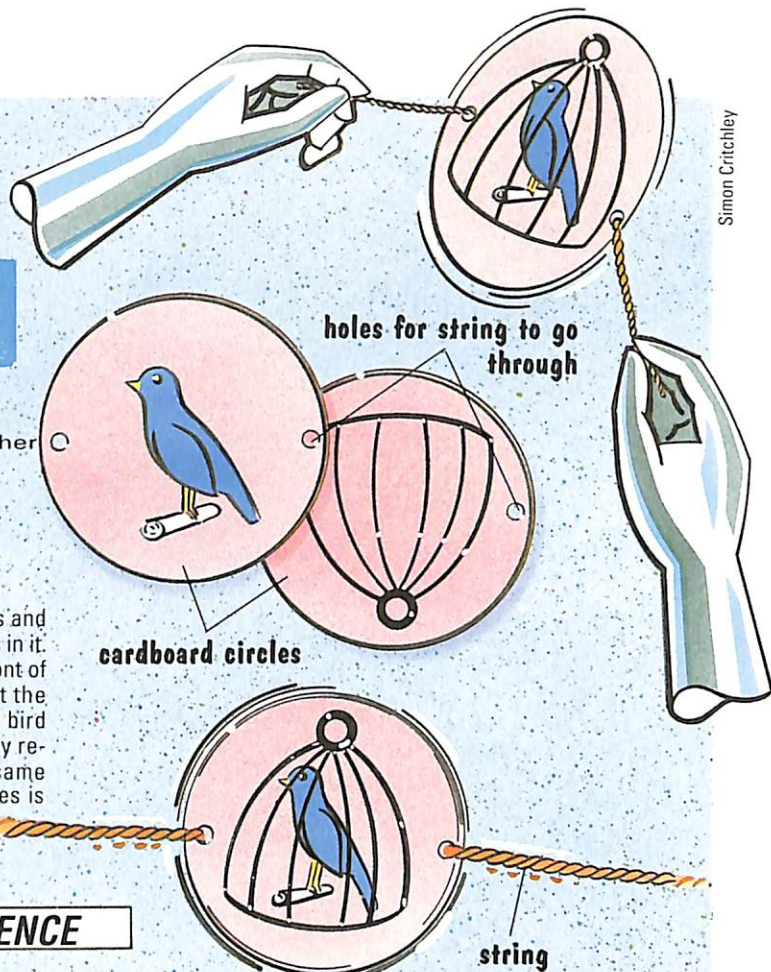
PROJECTS INVENTIONS

You can make two separate images come together just like a piece of moving film.

MINI-MOVIES



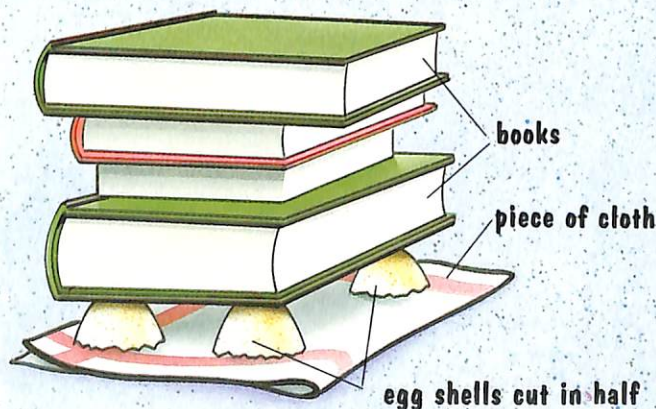
You need a piece of stiff cardboard, some thin string, scissors and a pen or pencil. Cut the card into a circle and make two holes in it. Thread a piece of string through each of the holes. On the front of the card draw a cage, and on the back draw a bird. Twist the strings rapidly to make the disc twirl round. Like magic, the bird will appear to be inside the cage. This is because the eye only retains impressions of light for about 1/16 of a second. The same thing happens at the cinema where a series of still images is flashed before your eyes very quickly.



Simon Critchley

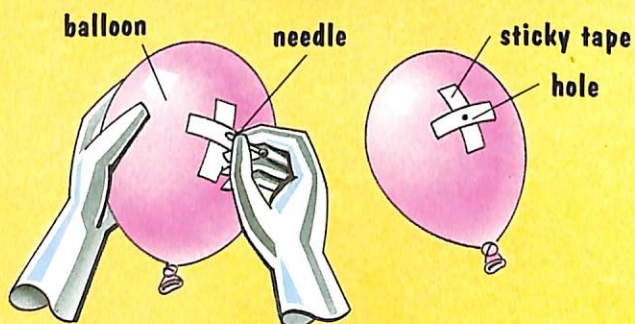
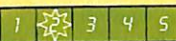
ADVENTURES IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

STRONG EGGS



You need four hard-boiled eggs, a knife, a pair of scissors, a bowl of water, a towel and several books. Chop the eggs in half with the knife and discard the yolk and white. Trim each half so that the edges are even. Lay them open side down on the towel and carefully place a book on them. Pile on the rest of the books. You will find that the natural arch-shape of the egg shells can support a considerable weight.

BALLOON TRICK



You need a balloon, some sticky tape and a needle or pin. Inflate the balloon and tie it off. Carefully stick a short length of tape anywhere on the balloon, then a second piece across the first to create a cross as shown. Now push the pin or needle through the centre of the cross. The balloon will not pop because the tape prevents the balloon from shrinking. But if you stick the pin anywhere else then the balloon will burst as usual.

PROJECT INFORMATION



Each QUEST project and model has its own difficulty rating: 1 very simple, 2 simple, 3 intermediate, 4 advanced, 5 complicated.

WARNING!

Every care has been taken to ensure projects are as safe as possible. However, parents should supervise all projects. The publisher can accept no liability for injury.



G Bain/Quadrant



Richard Cooke

CONTROLLING THE S

It is the job of the air traffic controller that aircraft land and take off safely. They must keep all planes a safe distance from each other, both vertically and horizontally, and direct planes taking off and landing.

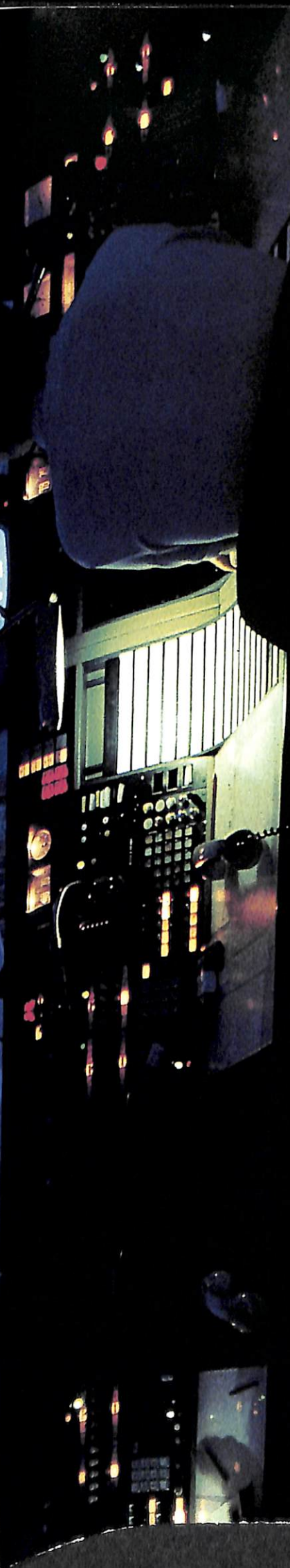
Information about the intention, vertical position and timing of the planes is shown on a *flight progress board*, a type of radar that gives the exact position of all aircraft within the controller's area.

Data on wind speed and direction, cloud base, air temperature and air pressure are fed to the controller from weather radar centres.

A controller's radar screen provides a plan, as seen from above, of all aircraft in the area.

THE AIR

INSIDE AN AIRPORT CONTROL TOWER



Precision Approach Radar enables the controller to monitor the exact path taken by a landing aircraft from 16 km out. The flightpath is shown as a moving dot. A video mapping system makes it possible to superimpose fixed features such as defined airways on the screen.

KEYS

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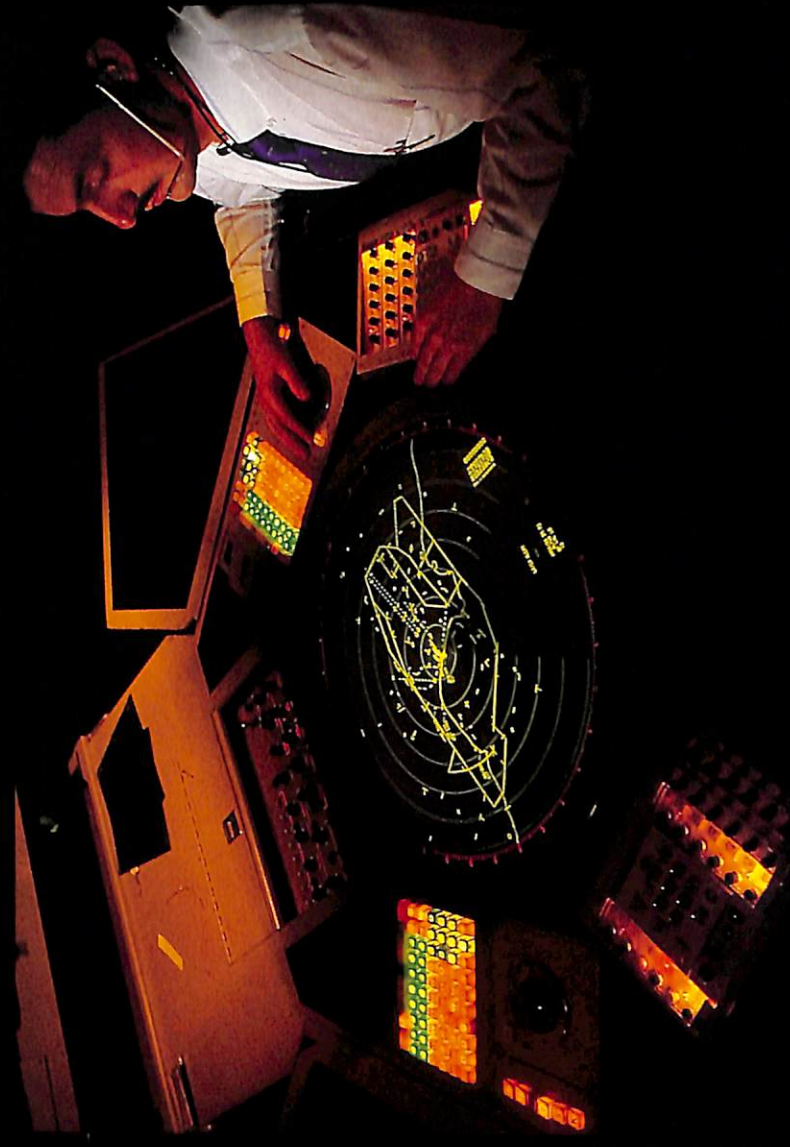
identification, e aircraft is id plan posi- and distance zone.

on, visibility, barometric m meteorog- ides a visual rcraft within

radar range. The aircraft's distance from the airport is indicated by its distance from the centre of the screen, and its bearing by the angle to the centre.

The controller communicates with aircraft pilots by VHF radio telephone, with a range of up to 300 km when the aircraft is at high altitude. The range decreases when the plane descends.

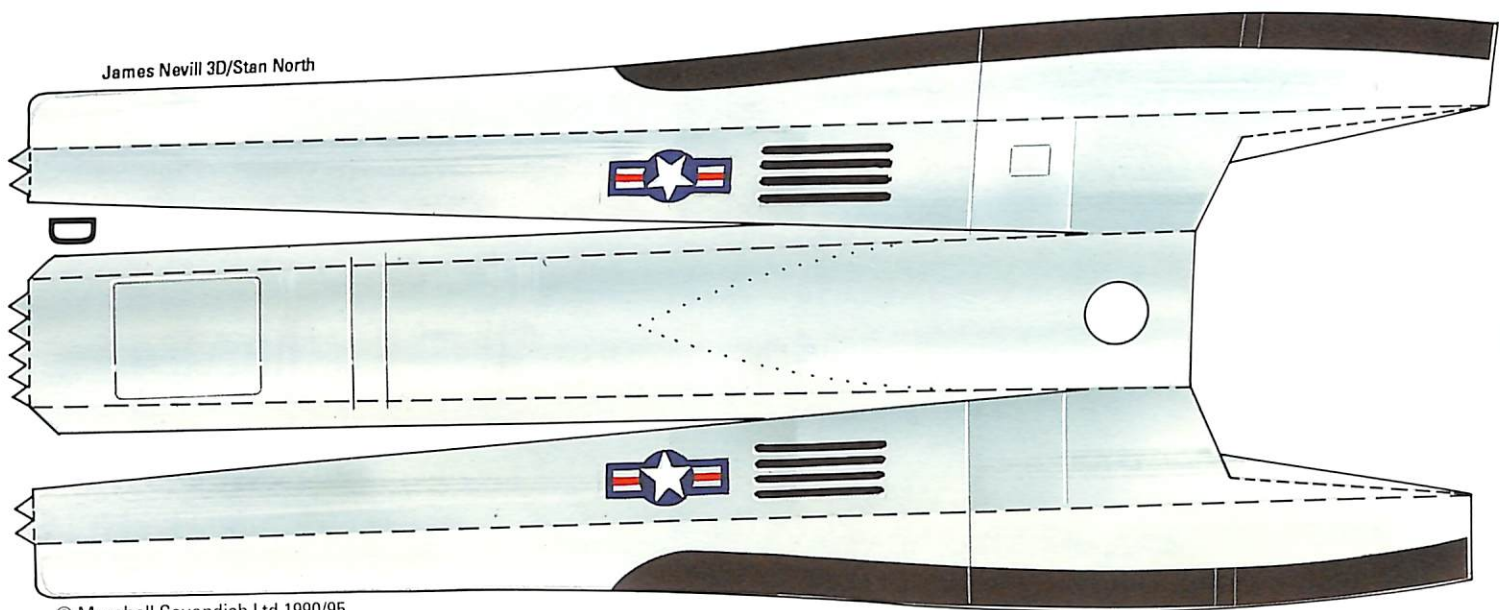
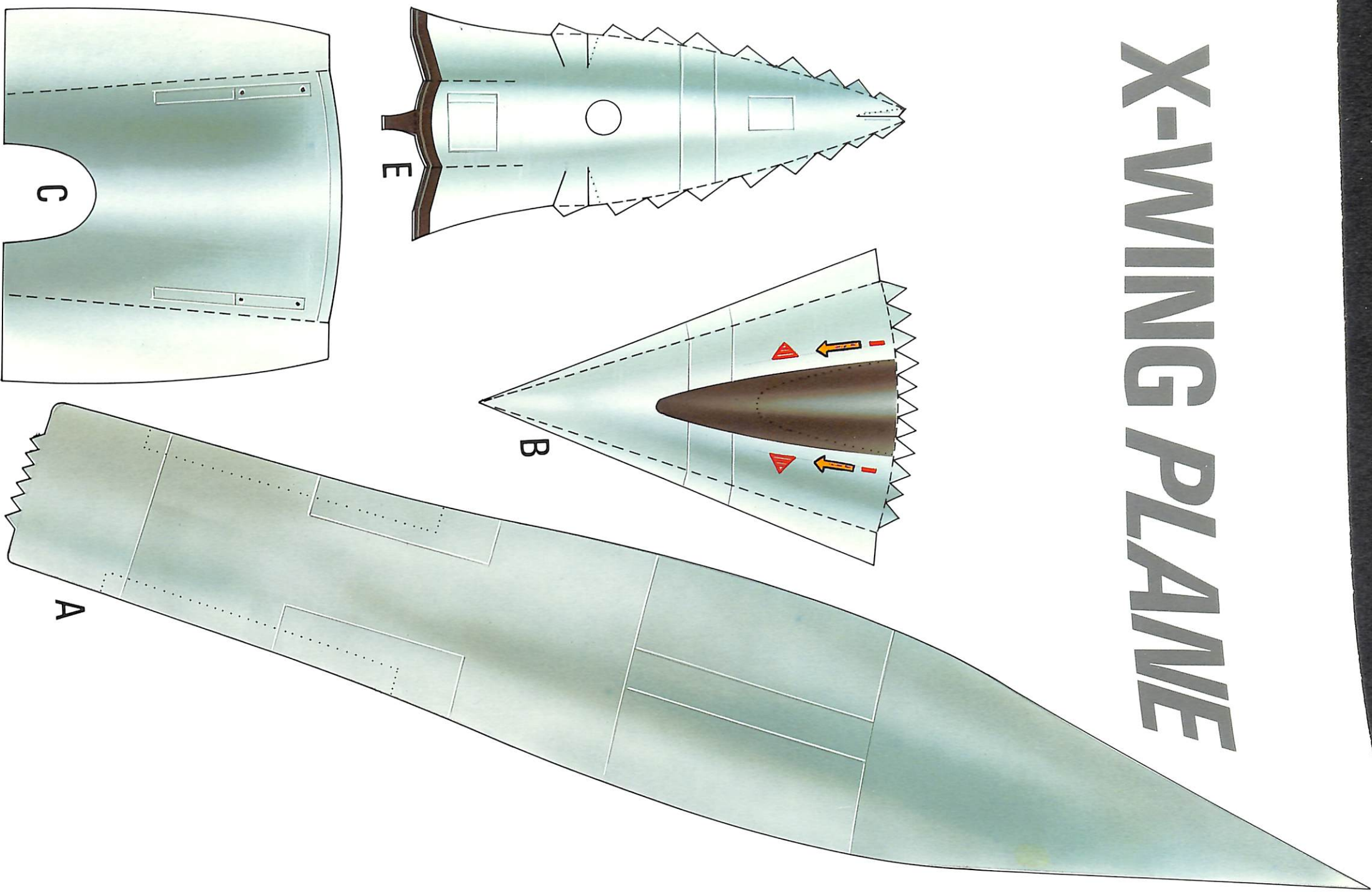
Air traffic control centres (ATCs) receive a continuous stream of flight data from airports and adjoining areas. All inputs are then processed through high-power computers to provide controllers with essential up-to-the-second information. Incoming flight plans, for example, are held in computer store until the aircraft concerned are entering the area.



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QUEST

X-WING PLANE



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